भण्डारों में से इस माल को उठाए जाने तथा उसे बदलने अथवा नष्ट करने के लिए सुझाव देने के प्रयोजन से एक खराब माल-संबंधी समिति का गठन किया गया था।

2. तदनुसार 1.98 लाख की कीमत के इस खराब माल को सभी परचून दुकानों से जून-जुलाई 1989 में उठा लिया गया था और केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के औपचारिक अनुमोदन से, इस माल को केन्द्रीय भण्डार के मुख्य कार्यालय के समीपवर्ती भवन के एक भाग में रख दिया गया था। 16 दिसम्बर, 1989 को केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के प्राधिकारियों ने इस खराब माल को उक्त भवन से उठा दिया था क्योंकि उन्होंने इस स्थान को किसी अन्य सरकारी विभाग को सौंपना था। ऐसा करते हुए इस खराब सामग्री को इससे पहले कि इसे इकट्ठा करके भवन के गैरिज में रखा जाता, एक खुले स्थान पर रख दिया था।

3. 19-12-1989 को केन्द्रीय भण्डार ने सांविधिक तथा आन्तरिक लेखा परीक्षकों को इस खराब माल का तत्काल सत्यापन करने के लिये अनुरोध किया। लेखा परीक्षक की रिपोर्ट से यह पता चलता है कि दर्ज की गई मूल कीमत के मुकाबले में यह खराब सामान कम हो गया था। यह कमी इस खराब माल को एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर रखने तथा समय के साथ साथ इसके खराब हो जाने के कारण हुई थी।

4. इस बात को मद्दे नजर रखते हुए कि केन्द्रीय भण्डार से वर्ष 1983-84 से ले कर वर्ष 1988-89 तक 4379 लाख रुपये का कारोबार रहा था जिसमें से सोसायटी द्वारा बेचे गए कुल सामान के मुकाबले में खराब हुए सामान की कुल कीमत केवल 0.05% बैठती है। इस अवधि के दौरान इस किस्म के नुकसान को पूरा करने के लिये 2.33 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की हुई है।

5. फिर भी 3-9-1990 को पूछे गए लोक सभा के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 347 के अपने उत्तर में प्रधान मंत्री की ओर से माननीय मंत्री द्वारा दिये गए एक आश्वासन के अनुसरण में कार्मिक तथा प्रशिक्षण विभाग के मुख्य सतर्कता अधिकारी को उक्त खराब सामग्री की जांच करने का कार्य सौंपा गया है। इसके निष्कर्षों की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

Arsenals used in Gulf war

762. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the different arsenals used by Iraq and allied forces in the Gulf war recently; and

(b) if so, what kind of strategy Government will adopt for the defence sector of the nation in view of these latest arsenals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI LALIT VIJAY SINGH): (a) and (b) An objective and comprehensive study of the performance of the weapon systems used by both the sides can be undertaken after the war is over, assuming that there shall be no difficulty about the availability of reliable information.

One family one job norms

763. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Deputy Prime Minister has recently advocated for one family one job norms for Government Services;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government in this regard; and

(c) by when Government propose to implement one family one job norm in Government Services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI KAMAL MORARKA): (a) In one of his speeches, referring to the problem of

unemployment in the country, Deputy Prime Minister had expressed the view that if we cannot provide employment to all eligible persons of each family, we should at least provide one job per family so as to enable them to get the minimum facilities for a decent livelihood. This was his personal view.

(b) and (c) There is no specific scheme in Government for providing one job for one family. The question of providing employment to atleast one member of a family is part of the larger issue of generating more employment through development programmes. Government's efforts in creating more job opportunities will continue.

Oil slick in the Gulf

764. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the oil slick in the Gulf is being tracked by the Department of Space through the Indian Scientists;

(b) if so, whether the Department has already detected enormous fire and smoke emissions near Basra close to the Rumaila oil field; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI KAMAL MORARKA): (a) Department of Space is continuously monitoring the oil slick using the satellite data obtained from Indian National Satellite (INSAT), National Oceanographic & Atomospheric Administration (NOAA) Satellite and the high resolution Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS-1A) on a regular basis.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The spread and movement of the oil spillage, fire and smoke emissions in the Gulf Region are being monitored continously using satellite data from January 26, 1991 onwards. It has been observed that:

(i) OIL SPILLAGE

— The oil spill is estimated to be about 15 million barrels.

— On January 26, 1991 the oil slick had spread over an area of 650 sq. kms near Mina Saud near the coast of Kuwait.

— By February 14, 1991 the oil spill had spread considerably extending to about 60 kms in the east-west direction and almost 300 kms in the north-south direction. The oil slick has considerably thinned down due to spreading, ocean dynamics and evaporation of the volatile hydrocarbons. The thicker layer of the oil slick was observed to be extending 30 kms in the east-west and 200 kms in the north-south from Mina Saud to Abu Ali along the Saudi Coast and it was 30 kms away from the desalination plant at Al Jubayl.

— No further appreciable spreading of the oil has been observed till February 21, 1991.

(ii) FIRE AND SMOKE EMISSION

— Satellite imageries of January 26, 1991 indicated fire in the Rumaila oil field near Basra as well as in the Burgan and Wafra oil wells of Kuwait. Satellite imageries of February 12th indicated the smoke from these areas had gone down considerably while blowing towards South.

— Satellite imagery of February 21, 1991 indicated a new thick smoke emission around the Ahmedi oil terminal of Kuwait and Wafra oil terminals which has come up to an altitude of 8-10 kms and spreading over a large area above the clouds. The area covered is about 700 sq. kms, 45 kms in east-west and 15 kms in north-south.

— On 22nd February, the dense black smoke has increased and spread drastically. The thick smoke has spread southwards all the way upto Ras Al Ghar, about 250 kms in the north-south.